UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/46/840
9 January 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

REQUEST FOR THE CONVENING OF A SPECIAL SESSION
OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Letter dated 7 January 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 1/

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of a memorandum from the Secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation (see annex) requesting that a special session of the General Assembly be convened to consider the following item:

"Danger posed by the phenomenon of international terrorism to international peace and security and a number of other grave issues of concern to all nations".

(Signed) Ali Ahmed ELHOUDEIRI
Permanent Representative

1/ By note verbale of 9 January 1992, the Secretary-General transmitted the letter of the Permanent Representative and its annex to all States Members, in accordance with rule 9 (a) of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

ANNEX

Memorandum from the Secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the Secretary-General

On the basis of the historic and pioneering responsibility assumed by the 1 September Revolution for devising solutions to the many problems and issues that preoccupy mankind - The Green Book, which constitutes a guide to the emancipation of peoples from oppression, exploitation and ignorance, being known to one and all - and in an awareness of the danger that the phenomenon of international terrorism poses to international peace and security, this initiative is being taken to request the convening of a special session of the General Assembly in order first to reach a definition of international terrorism and then to eliminate it and the underlying causes of all those forms of terrorism and acts of violence to which the world is prone, and to consider a number of other grave issues of concern to all nations.

By means of such a session, the international community will thus be able to address the causes of international terrorism in a concerted manner and to eliminate it so as to open the way for the emergence of a secure international climate in which all peoples may live in security, peace and happiness in keeping with a proper implementation of the Charter of the United Nations.

Among the causes of the spread of violence in the world is the failure to resolve a number of political issues, some of which are set forth by way of example in appendix I.

There are a number of other phenomena that must also be addressed given that their elimination pertains to the elimination of terrorism and that without their elimination the world will be in a constant state of instability, fear and alarm. These phenomena are:

1. Weapons of mass destruction, offensive weapons and strategic weapons

The possession of these weapons and threats made with them constitute a significant form of intimidation to all mankind, including the possessors of such weapons.

Accordingly, we suggest that there is a need for agreement on a well-defined timetable for the achievement of the following:

(a) The complete destruction of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons in consideration of the fact that they are weapons which are psychologically intimidating and materially destructive;

(b) The banning and criminalization of their manufacture, possession and use;

(c) The destruction of other weapons of terror, such as ballistic missiles, and the banning and criminalization of their manufacture;

(d) The banning and criminalization of the positioning of naval fleets on the seas, and their confinement to the oceans until such time as they are finally eliminated;

(e) The destruction and banning and the criminalization of the manufacture and acquisition of aircraft-carriers and in-flight refuelling aircraft;

(f) The restriction of acquisition to that of defensive weapons alone and only within the territorial waters and airspace of the State in question.

In order to promote the above, all military bases maintained by any State in other countries will be liquidated and removed so that outside armies are withdrawn from the territory of others.

2. Compensation

Compensation for those peoples who were colonized and underwent slaughter and torture at the hands of the colonizers and for those families and individuals who suffered damage from past acts of aggression will put an end to the injustice, hatred and revenge that are now considered to pertain to acts of international terrorism:

(a) Compensation for the colonial period, in that the colonizing States provide just compensation for the colonial peoples for the harm done to them, the plundering of their resources and the theft of their cultural heritage during the colonial period;

(b) Compensation for peoples, families and individuals who have been victims of terrorism and violence, as set forth, by way of example, in appendix II;

(c) Improving the security of aircraft and ensuring the presence of a medical team on board each flight and on each sea voyage.

3. Refugees, deportees and abducted persons

These groups have contributed to the spread of the phenomenon of reciprocal violence and terrorism on numerous pretexts by their home countries and the countries that give them shelter or exploit them. There must be:

(a) An undertaking on the part of all States to accept the repatriation of deportees and refugees, not to interfere with them and to assist them to resettle;

(b) Release of abducted persons and detainees and the handing over of all those being sought by international police authorities.

4. Review of the Charter of the United Nations

Meeting the responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security is a grave and important matter, and therefore the participation of the great majority of peoples in this momentous task will lead to the elimination of terrorism and the strengthening of international stability and security. This can only be achieved by amending the Charter so that:

(a) The General Assembly of the United Nations, which represents all Member States, is given decision-making authority and it is for the Security Council to implement the decisions of the General Assembly;

(b) The composition of the Security Council and the right of veto are reconsidered;

(c) There is a similar review of the International Court of Justice.

5. Economic and social matters

The achievement of a world in which stability and well-being prevail and of a stage where the happy society is attained that will doubtless contribute to the creation of stability and security and the eradication of terrorism has become a matter of the utmost importance. In order to be able to achieve this important step on the road to the happiness of mankind, we propose the implementation of the following plan:

(a) Commitment to the implementation of the international agreements on the welfare and protection of mothers and children;

(b) The banning of all manifestations of violence such as boxing and wrestling of all kinds and of contests grueling to animals, and compassion towards them;

(c) A resolute approach to dangerous diseases such as cancer, acquired immune deficiency syndrome, poliomyelitis and malaria (appendix III);

(d) Combating and treatment of the phenomenon of narcotic addiction;

(e) Commitment to international agreements in the field of environmental protection, and the conclusion of new agreements on the protection of the atmosphere;

(f) The establishment of an international irrigation system to prevent the flow of rivers, rain, snow and ice into the seas and oceans, and their diversion to the land mass;

(g) Low-cost desalination of sea water;

(h) The elimination of agricultural pests, particularly locusts;

(i) The halting of desertification;

(j) The utilization of solar power.

6. Establishment of a fund

This historic proposal calls for the establishment of an international fund answerable to the General Assembly to which all States would contribute in accordance with their capacities in order to meet all of the aforesaid obligations.

7. An international central committee answerable to the United Nations should be established and should have subcommittees to cover all parts of the world. The committees should be endowed with the necessary powers and resources to undertake the tasks of inspection and implementation.

Ibrahim M. BISHARI
Secretary of the People's Committee
for Foreign Liaison and International
Cooperation

APPENDIX I

The question of Palestine

The problem of South Africa

The problem of minorities in the world

The problem of the Kurdish people

The Kashmir problem

The problem of Northern Ireland

The problem of Cyprus

APPENDIX II

The Libyan civil aircraft shot down by the Israelis over Sinai on 21 February 1973 with 111 passengers on board.

The Italian civil aircraft that crashed on 27 June 1980 over Ustica with 81 passengers on board.

The Korean civil aircraft shot down in the airspace of the former Soviet Union on 31 August 1983 with 269 passengers on board.

The United States and British attack on the cities of the Great Jamahiriya on 15 April 1986 in which there were some 400 civilian victims, including 104 children, 85 women, 33 disabled persons and 41 elderly persons.

The Iranian civil aircraft shot down by the United States Navy on 3 July 1988 with 290 passengers on board.

The United States Pan Am civil aircraft that crashed on 21 December 1988 with 270 passengers on board.

The French UTA civil aircraft that crashed on 19 September 1981 with 170 passengers on board.

APPENDIX III

Malaria

Meningitis

Infectious hepatitis

Cholera

Onchocerciasis

Heart and arterial diseases

Cancer

Acquired immune deficiency syndrome

Poliomyelitis